

abandon the Presidency of the republic carrying with me the highest sum of human wealth, for I declare that I have arranged at the bar of universal conscience the honor of a Puritan which I, as a gentleman, challenge the world to wrest from me.

"May God bless you and me!"

The joint committees of the Senate and chamber of Deputies accepted Huerta's resignation in the following terms:

"Article I.—We accept the resignation presented by General Victoriano Huerta as President of the Mexican United States."

"Article II.—We call Licentiate Francisco Carranza, Minister of Foreign Relations, to assume the Presidency."

Coincident with the resignation of Huerta was that of his entire Cabinet. Within the departure last night of the families and other relatives of Huerta and Blanquet, the resignation and flight of Huerta hinted for days as likely to happen at any moment became a certainty.

The accession of Carranza to the Presidency and all the plans for Huerta's departure had been so thoroughly worked out that there was little chance for the disorder which it had been feared would break out with the crumbling of the Huerta regime.

It was reported from Vera Cruz today that the special trains with the members of the families of Huerta and Blanquet were proceeding to Puerto Mexico. Advice received here reported that they passed Cordoba at 2 o'clock this afternoon, taking the Vera Cruz-Isthmus Railway. The destination of Huerta and his ministers, it is thought, is also Puerto Mexico.

There are reports here that Carranza will retire immediately in favor of a Constitutional President.

## MEXICAN TROUBLE WILSON'S LEGACY

### Woes of Republic Came to Climax as He Entered White House.

President Wilson's legacy of trouble in Mexico, which awaited him in the White House, has been immeasurably complicated by the delay in action following Huerta's taking of the oath as provisional President of Mexico, February 19, 1913.

The shooting of Madero and José María Pino Suárez, the Vice-President, the formal note to the United States in which Huerta announced that he had overthrown the government, and the resumption of civil war with the appearance of the new squad of Madero avengers and revolutionary chiefs, all occurred in the closing days of President Taft's administration.

This tangle, with the readjustment of diplomatic relations with Mexico, was the problem facing President Wilson, and his entrance on the scene really dated from the receipt of felicitations from Huerta on the day of his inauguration in Washington.

The President immediately disclosed the United States policy of non-recognition of Huerta, who began facing serious difficulties in raising funds to run his obstreperous government. President Wilson was helped out in his programme by minor Constitutional victories in the north, and with Felix Díaz, nephew of Porfirio Díaz, and Huerta's ally in the overthrow of Madero.

President Wilson's next decisive move took place after Huerta's announcement on May 1 that he would urge Congress to call elections in October to pick his successor. Felix Díaz announced himself as the candidate of the President. He was sent to Jaén, Mexico. Then came the reports of the activities of Henry Lane Wilson, the American Ambassador at Mexico City. President Wilson recalled Mr. Wilson, and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, chargé d'affaires, to represent the administration.

Early in August it became known that President Wilson intended to send John Lind, former Governor of Minnesota, to Mexico as his personal representative in an endeavor to arrange a basis for a settlement. Mr. Lind announced that he would not tolerate foreign interference.

Nevertheless, Mr. Lind delivered his note from President Wilson. He rejected all proposals made by the Carranza government, chief of which were the suggestions that he resign and that he not be a candidate on election day. Relations became acute, and the United States became acute, and President Wilson proclaimed his policy in an address before Congress, to which was attached the correspondence between Mr. Lind and the Huerta administration.

Huerta was attacked in the Senate on October 5 by Senator Dominguez, who had the hardihood to speak what was in the minds of Dominguez and his colleagues. Dominguez disappeared. The Chamber of Deputies adopted a resolution calling for an investigation.

To this Huerta's reply was dramatic and swift. He denounced a column of 110 of them and threw them into prison. Next he dissolved Congress and took to himself legislative authority, calling for the election of new members on October 26.

Through Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the United States made representations against violence to the imprisoned deputies.

In an election campaign certain influences close to the President worked for his return to the Presidency, with General Blanquet as his running mate, and lent color to the election.

But Huerta really desired to be elected, and that his pretences to the contrary were a sham.

When it became certain that the elections had resulted in no contest, a choice on account of the failure of the voters to go to the polls, the American government peremptorily called on him to resign. In a statement to the diplomatic corps on November 8 Huerta announced he would declare the result of the election null and order another election.

On November 11 Huerta refused to accede to the American demand for his resignation and John Lind left Mexico City for Vera Cruz. Meantime the United States dispatched warships to the Mexican coast and Americans continued to leave Mexico.

Definite proposals were made by the United States to Carranza and his adherents. Several of the European powers, notably Great Britain, Germany and France, gave strong support to the policy of the United States. The Constitutionalists waxed stronger and continued their advance to the south. They captured Victoria, Chihuahua, Juarez and Tlalisco.

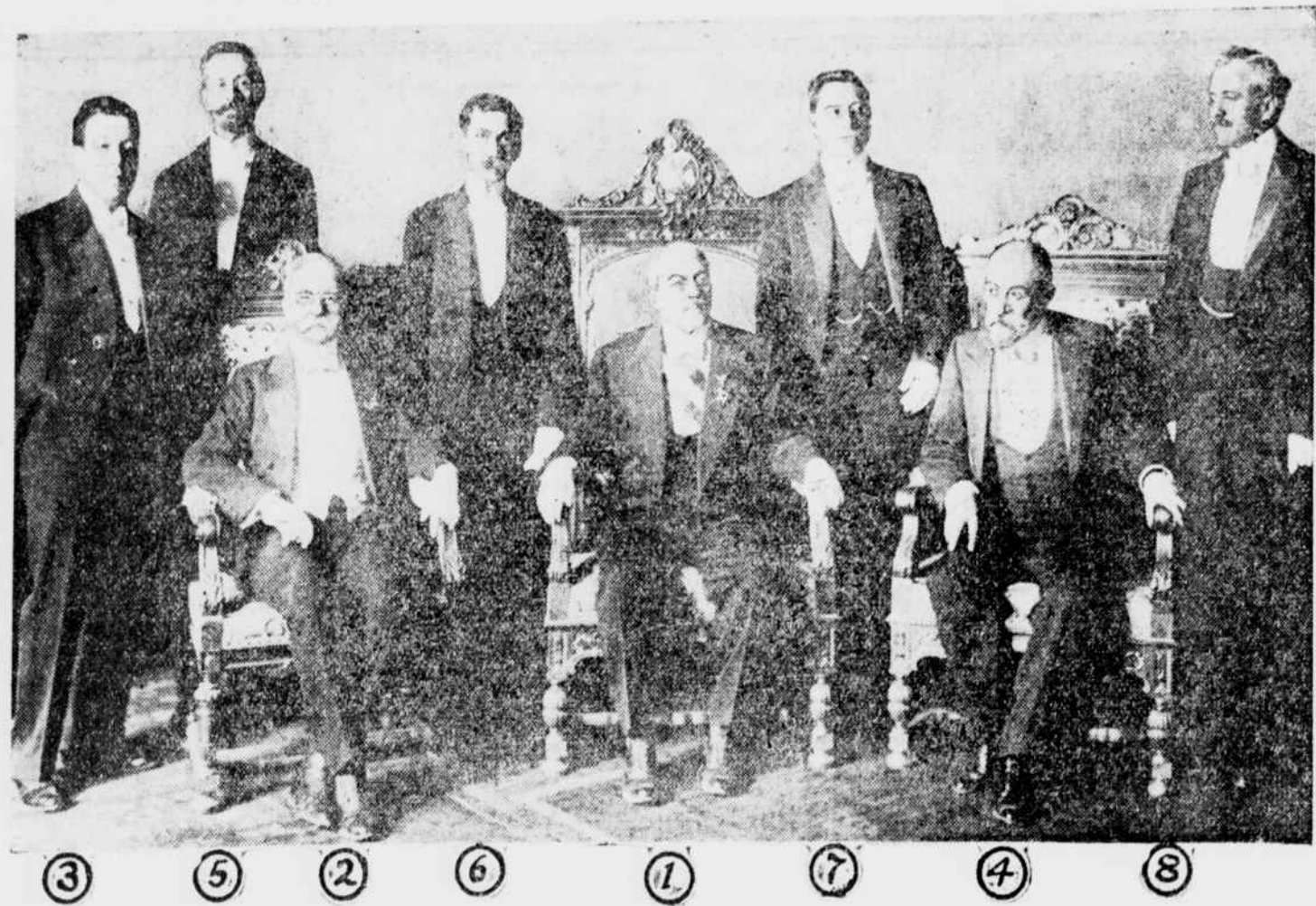
The situation became so critical that Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and Japan ordered warships to Mexican waters. Fighting continued at Tampico and many other centres, and Torreon was taken by the Constitutionalists. An embargo placed on the exportation of arms from the United States to Mexico was raised early in February of the present year. A large number of American troops were concentrated on the border and the American fleet in Mexican waters was strengthened.

The Constitutionalists advanced on Torreon and Monterrey, and the former was captured early in April. Then came the departure of John Lind from Vera Cruz and the arrest of a party of American sailors at Tampico, for which an apology and salute were demanded by the United States and refused by Huerta.

On April 19 sailors and marines were

## MEMBERS OF THE FIRST CABINET FORMED BY HUERTA

(1), General Huerta; (2), Francisco de la Barra, Minister of Foreign Affairs; (3), Rodolfo Reyes; (4), Garcia Gernados, Minister of the Interior; (5), Esquivel Obregon, Minister of Finance; (6), Manuel Mondragon, Minister of War; (7), Vera Estanol, Minister of Instruction; (8), Robles Gil, Minister of Public Works.



(3) (5) (2) (6) (1) (7) (4) (8)

landed and occupied Vera Cruz, having reported the arrival of a large contingent of arms and ammunition for Huerta. A number of Americans were killed in the street fighting. The Mexicans retired and destroyed a portion of the railway.

Shortly after a mediation proposal from Argentina, Brazil and Chile was accepted, and a conference ensued at Niagara Falls. In the interval American troops relieved the bluejackets at Vera Cruz and have since remained in occupation of the port.

Tampico and Zacatecas fell into the Constitutionalists' hands, and the victorious army continued its march on Mexico City, where rumors have been in circulation for many weeks of the approaching resignation of Huerta.

## DIPLOMATS FEAR REBEL RAPINE

### Lack of Confidence in Carranza Expressed in Reports to Home Powers.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 15.—The Tribune correspondent has been permitted to read confidential reports transmitted today to the Foreign offices of two world powers on the present Mexican situation. Both contain predictions of looting, murder and rapine if the rebel forces enter Mexico City as well as severe indictments of the government at Washington.

The reports say that the United States is persisting in its unequal support of the so-called Constitutionalists, apparently blind to the consequences of its course and unwilling to be enlightened; that the capture of Mexico City by the Carranza-Villa forces, according to all the information their authors can acquire, both here and from their diplomatic and consular representatives in Mexico, will result in carnage and rapine for which the United States, because of its persistent support of the Carranzists, will be held responsible.

The reports call attention to the fact that the Carranzists purpose, on acquiring control of the government, to repudiate every debt and obligation contracted by Huerta and to ignore every act of Huerta as if Mexico had ceased to exist for eighteen months, although it is obvious that a government cannot cease to exist, incur expense and acquire obligations. The advisability of advising their nationals to flee from Mexico City before it passes into the control of the Carranzists is urged in both reports.

The name "Constitutionalist" is called misleading, on the ground that Carranza and his followers purpose to acquire purely military government composed of one representative for every thousand of his soldiers under arms. The announced intention of Carranza is that the government shall pass into the control of the Carranzists is held and a new government elected.

The President was informed today of the execution at Zacatecas of the director and the conductor of the Christian Brothers' School. Eleven other brothers are in prison. All of them are French citizens. Brother Clementius, a member of the order, resident here, begged the President to exercise his influence to save the lives of those in prison, and also the lives of Christian brothers at other points.

## CARRANZA TO AID REBELS TO ENTER

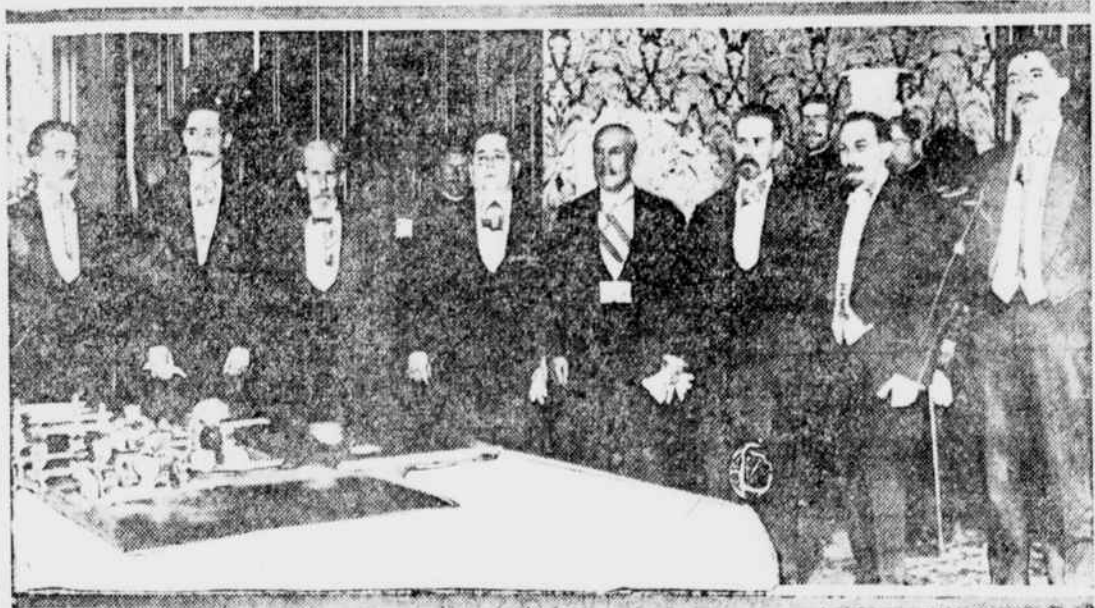
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the dictation of Huerta," said Villa tonight. "We will carry on the war against what Huerta has stood for. We do not believe that Huerta is eliminating himself. I think he intends to take the field personally and try to recoup his losses, then return to the Presidency. Our campaign will continue until we take Mexico City by force of arms."

Villa, who reached the border today from Chihuahua, issued orders to his men to be ready to take the field in ten days. He came up personally to supervise the return to Carranza of \$5,000,000 in Carranza currency seized on the occasion of the recent outbreak between the two chiefs.

Villa brought with him the Carranza officials and released them. He had held them in prison in Chihuahua since his break with Carranza. They included Serapio Azurite, Treasurer General for Carranza, and about twenty other officials.

Villa came in a Pullman car, the first time he has travelled to the border in such style. He captured the car at Zacatecas, and has put it into service as his private car, instead of the ca-



HUERTA'S LATER CABINET ABOUT ONE MONTH AGO.

Left to right—Señor De La Loma, Minister of Finance; L. Rebollar, Minister of Promotion; P. Garziteita, Minister of Justice; Q. Moheno, Minister of Foreign Relations; President Huerta; M. Garza Aldape, Minister of the Interior; N. Garcia Naranjo, Minister of Instruction; J. M. Lozano, Minister of Public Works.

noose that has done such valiant service.

That a junta in the interest of Felix Díaz is being formed in El Paso to start a counter revolution to Carranza and Villa is the declaration tonight of United States officials, who claim to have reliable information. Anticipating that Huerta would resign, the Diaz men have been busy for several days. Their plan was to start a counter revolt against Villa in his own territory at the same time that it is apparent that the Constitutionalists will soon be in control of the government, the counter revolution will gain more dignity, as many of the irregular generals in the service of Huerta are expected to embrace the new revolt. Orozco, Carrasco, Rojas and other irregular generals in the Huerta service are counted upon to head the military expeditions against the Villa-Carranza forces.

Already Huerta's blustering bands in the State of Chihuahua have taken on renewed significance, since they appeared today to the strength of three hundred and exterminated a garrison of Villa troops at Palomas, a small point on the United States border opposite Columbus, N. M., west of El Paso. There were fortyweight rebels in the garrison, and all were either killed in the attack or executed later, according to the report of United States army officers and custom officials who witnessed the battle.

These Huerta bands have been gathering for some days, particularly since it became known here that arrests could not be made of American smugglers, under the late embargo orders of President Wilson. Their avowed object has been to break the power and prestige of Villa and Carranza by destroying railroads and factories and preventing the Constitutionalists carrying out their guarantees of protection of foreigners. With the crumbling of the Huerta regime, these bands are counted upon to join the Diaz revolt.

When General Huerta became President, on March 12 last year, he selected Francisco de la Barra, now Ambassador to France, as his Minister of Foreign Affairs. The others who were selected as members of his original Cabinet were Esquivel Obregon, Minister of Finance; Manuel Mondragon, Minister of War; Vera Estanol, Minister of Instruction; Garcia Gernados, Minister of the Interior; Robles Gil,

## HUERTA CABINET CHANGES FREQUENT

### Advisers First Selected by General Not in Office When End Came.

So rapid were the changes made by General Huerta in his Cabinet during his brief term as President that not a single member of his original administration remained in office when he resigned yesterday. Hardly a week passed without a change in the personnel of Huerta's advisers. Cabinet officers went to bed at night feeling secure of their posts, only to wake up next morning to find they had lost favor with the general, who had given their portfolios to some one else. Even in the last days of his Presidency there was no let-up in the rapid-fire changes in his Cabinet, in the last three months there having been three different Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

The place was vacant for some weeks before his appointment. His predecessor was José Portillo, who succeeded Querido Moheno.

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Minister of Public Works, and Rodolfo Reyes.

Huerta afterward created a Department of Agriculture, which post for a time was held by Querido Moheno, who had also been Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Not a single member of this original Cabinet was in office when General Huerta resigned yesterday. His new group of advisers was made up as follows:

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Francisco Carranza.  
War—General Aureliano Blanquet.  
Interior—Ignacio Alcocer.  
Finance—Adolfo de la Loma (quit Mexico).  
Commerce—Salome Rotello.  
Communications—Arturo Alvarado.  
Agriculture—General Carlos Rinco Gallardo.  
Public Instruction—Garcia Naranjo.  
Justice—Enrique Gerosteta.

At the age of thirty-five he was a lieutenant colonel in charge of a military station. But attending dinners and balls and the society of charming women were his chief occupations. He wanted to get into the War Department at the capital, and he got there by a method which was typical of his career. With two or three attendants he accompanied a bandit Zegarra. But he did not go to capture Zegarra. He went to be captured. When surrounded by the bandit's soldiers, he surrendered without a show of fight. Then he obtained his release by promising to let Zegarra know when the garrison would be out of the town so that the bandits could go to capture Zegarra. He sent the message "Next Thursday." And the garrison was out of the town all right. They were hidden in ambush, from which they surrounded and captured the entire Zegarra band.

The achievement obtained for Huerta by the capture of Zegarra was the post he desired at the head of the Geographical Department of the War Office in Mexico City.

At the same time Huerta never missed a chance of active service. He was in several campaigns against the Yaqui and Maya Indians and obtained the rank of brigadier general and was a member of the Mexican Staff.

When the Madero revolution started Huerta was given command of all the detached government forces in the State of Guerrero, and as a lighter opponent Madero he came to the United States as well as Mexico. A month before the abdication of Diaz he was appointed to wage an active campaign for the defence of the capital.

Throughout all the uprisings Huerta showed the marked inclination of his character. He was a shining example of loyalty to the administration to him the administration was Mexico. After he had seen his old chief Diaz depart from Vera Cruz, never to return Huerta hastened back to his command and fought as valiantly for Provisional President de la Barra as he had fought for Diaz.

When Madero was elected President he became a fighter for Madero and was Madero's right hand man. It was this which made his reputed assassination of Madero seem the blacker of treachery, but loyalty to the administration was his nature, and Huerta has always asserted that Madero had ceased to be the administration and had turned the people against him before he fell. He was undoubtedly the day that Señor Moheno declared that Huerta was not the instigator of Madero's murder.

Huerta probably considered Madero a mere mystic and an impossible dreamer, but he stood conscientiously by the Madero cause until its weakness seemed conclusively proved. But Huerta's natural shrewdness and craftiness caused him to give Madero the impression that he could be trusted even after the cause was lost. After Huerta had dealt with the Zapatistas in the north and turned to the rising against Madero in the south, he inflicted an overwhelming defeat on the army of General Orozco.

When the Felixistas rose against

## HUERTA'S CAREER A STORMY ONE

### Man of Brilliant Attainments and Indomitable Will.

### FOUGHT FOR MADERO; TURNED ON HIM

### His Fall Brought About by Refusal of United States to Recognize Him.

When the great Mexican dictator, Porfirio Díaz, the "Don of Puebla," fled the country before the victorious Francisco I. Madero, it was General Huerta who headed the escort that took him to Vera Cruz. Huerta himself is now on the street of passing over the same route, bent on the same purpose—escaping the short shrift of conquering revolutionists.

Yet Huerta was not a less remarkable man than Díaz. If anything he was even more remarkable. But he lived at a later date. Times had changed. That was, perhaps, the one thing Huerta did not realize. Huerta had no love for Madero, though he served him faithfully for a while. Idealists were not in his line. He could not see that it was Madero and not himself who was typical of the new era. And so he has gone.

Huerta has been much misrepresented and much misunderstood. Not a few have supposed him part Indian and almost wholly an ignorant peasant, and a drunken, brutal set to boot. Throughout the past trying five months he has shown himself to be what he was, a gentleman, an aristocrat of the highest type.

Far from having come from ignorant peasant stock, Huerta came from a long line of ancestors, the Huertas of Chihuahua, well and widely known in their own land. He inherited patriotism and was an aristocrat by nature. As a child he was surrounded by luxuries of Mexico. He spent his early years in the midst of men and women of culture and refinement. Only misdirected patriotism made him a brutal butler, a ruthless murderer, a heartless assassin. It is greatly to be regretted that he ever slew the mere lust of slaying. For he was a man whose bravery and courage were as indomitable as his spirit.

Huerta's Many Attainments.

Huerta was a man of great parts. He was well educated and had high military genius. His strong, supple body, whose natural physical force was heightened by constant outdoor life, was matched by an active brain, deep intellectual capacity, quick perception, and marked decision of action. If war and politics were his vocation, his scientific predilection was no less for scientific study. He was a profound mathematician and no mean astronomer.

Such was the man who has fled from Mexico City and whose name throughout the world stands for that of a cold and calculating assassin.

By profession Huerta was a soldier—engineer. He was born in Chihuahua in 1857. At the age of eighteen he entered the military school at Chapultepec, the West Point of Mexico, and, it has been said, that even at that early date Porfirio Díaz looked upon him as a possible successor. He was graduated in 1879, and when Díaz reorganized the Mexican army he made Huerta a captain of engineers. At once Huerta began to show the material he was made of, for while he was still only a captain he devised the plan of the general staff corps, which was adopted. For the next few years he was an active member of the Military Map Commission and had charge of all the astronomical work in drafting a map of Mexico on a large scale. During this period he led exploring and surveying parties over the wildest parts of the republic and gained a knowledge of the country unequalled by that of any other man.

His First War Exploit.

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When the Felixistas rose against

Madero in Mexico City Huerta had just undergone an operation for cataract, which threatened him with blindness. But when Madero rode through the streets of Mexico City to learn the extent of the revolt it was General Huerta who was at his side, and it is known that Huerta was then loyally urging upon Madero that his place as the national Executive was the National Palace. For ten days he defended Madero against heavy odds and in face of obvious popular opposition. He was faithful to him, despite desertions among his troops and hopeless conviction that the contest was lost. Huerta was the soldier of the republic who fought for his constitutional chief, no matter who that chief might be.

When an earlier plot was formed to overthrow Madero by an uprising under the guise of celebrating the Mexican Independence Day, queries were put to Huerta as to his attitude. He replied with contempt:

"I am not Orozco. I am a soldier of the republic, and nothing else. I vouch for the loyalty of the army. We will hold a celebration of the national holiday in Juarez, but it will be merely one of patriotism and nothing more."

And it was.

When Felix Díaz made his abortive rising at Vera Cruz and was captured, Colonel Carrasco drew up a death warrant and asked Madero to sign it. It was Huerta who persuaded him not to do so. At that time Huerta was confident that the army was as faithful to the elected national head as he himself.

But when the Felixistas appeared to be no question but that Huerta then became the moving spirit in the consummation of the plot which resulted in the seizure of President Madero and his brother Gustavo. The assassin was not Madero, his brother and Vice-President Suarez followed, and Huerta, with the army behind him, became Provisional President. This was on February 18, 1913.

During the rising President Taft had mobilized a big United States army on the Mexican frontier, and the fleet was held in readiness. On February 1, Huerta telegraphed to President Taft:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have overthrown this government. The forces are with me, and from now on peace and prosperity will reign."

Through The Tribune Huerta assured foreign investors of full protection. Then began the cry for intervention by the United States, which has persisted ever. He sent his first message to the Madero and Guarez had been killed in an uprising of Maderistas against himself, but this was not believed, and the assassinations gave rise to deep distrust throughout the country against Huerta.

A few days later President Taft was succeeded by President Wilson, and the question of the recognition was up to him. In those few days Carranza, Governor of Coahuila under Madero, had rallied the Maderistas under the banner of the Constitutionalists and Huerta faced the rebellion which at last had forced him to flight.

Recognized by British.

On March 11 President Wilson's position was made serious by the act of Great Britain, which recognized Huerta and his new government.

As early as March 17 Huerta began showing anxiety at the attitude of the United States. He had expected immediate recognition, such as he obtained from England and Europe.

When he called for a loan of \$75,000,000 Huerta was told by American financiers he would have to get it in France. So on March 17 Huerta, regarding all precedents, paid a visit to the United States Ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, reiterated his desire for friendship and offered an immediate recognition of the United States.

Within a few days talk began that Huerta, unable to raise money, was already willing to resign. But he obtained a big loan in England, and it is said that Lord Cromarty arranged the deal, taking a pledge on the Tehuantepec National Railroad as security.

On August 18 Huerta was recalled to Washington on May 10. Mr. Wilson was to recognize him or withdraw his Ambassador. President Wilson replied by refusing recognition to an assassin and saying that policy would be continued after the Mexican elections in October.

Ambassador Wilson was recalled and the President sent ex-Governor John Lind, of Minnesota, as his special representative to investigate the situation.

Mr. Lind was to report on the charge, remaining at the embassy.

Made Huerta Popular Hero.

Huerta's defiance of the United States made him the lion of the hour in Mexico.

On August 18 Huerta sent the United States another ultimatum. This time he gave President Wilson four hours in which to recognize him, and failing that all communication and commercial relations between the two countries were to cease. He said the ultimatum was not a demand, but a determined action on his part.

President Wilson simply responded to a demand for Huerta's withdrawal from office. He gave Huerta twenty-four hours to resign, and, just as the time was expiring, the dictator replied that he would accept American assistance in solving the Mexican problem.

When it came to the point Huerta met President Wilson's insistence on his resignation by a curt refusal, and when September 15, the Mexican Independence Day, arrived Huerta was acceding to the demand of the United States that he resign.

Huerta's situation, however, was growing serious. In October he had to arrest 110 members of the Chamber of Deputies who opposed him, and the moment was critical. President Wilson was bringing him with notice that the imprisoned Deputies were not to be put to death.

When the October elections came round Huerta was declared elected President. But Mr. Wilson still refused to recognize him.

Arrest of Marines.

So the struggle dragged on until August 15, when an detachment of United States marines from the Fourth phin at Tampico were taken from their boat, on which the Stars and Stripes was flying and thrown into jail.

Huerta was ordered to make amends for the insult by taking away the American flag. He refused and the seizure of Vera Cruz followed.

In the meantime the Constitutionalists, under the command of Villa and other Carranza leaders, were capturing city after city and slowly gathering in Mexico City.

The threatening war between the United States and the Huerta following was averted by the intervention of the representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile. But while Carranza would not check the Constitutionalists' irresistible march to victory by joining in an armistice for peace parleys, he was not unwilling to be brought about largely by the action taken at Washington.

Carranza May Take the Field.

Monterrey, Mexico, July 14 (via Laredo, Tex., July 15).—It was announced here today that Carranza might take personal command of the Constitutional forces in the south. General Treviño, acting chief of state in Carranza's absence, has been ordered to take command of a brigade in the field around San Luis Potosi. He will be succeeded as chief of state by General Eduardo Hay. General Emilio G. Carranza has been appointed military governor of the State of San Luis Potosi.

When the Felixistas rose against

## CARRANZA ONLY TRANSFER AGENT

### Through Him the Government Is to Pass to Constitutionalists.

### U. S. WILL URGE QUICK AGREEMENT

### American Army to Stay in Mexico until a Permanent Government Is Assured.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 15.—With the resignation of Huerta and the accession of Carranza to the provisional Presidency, negotiations, supported by the power of the government of the United States, will be begun immediately to arrange for the peaceful transfer of the government in Mexico to the Constitutionalists.

Señor Carranza will be allowed no opportunity to place himself in the attitude of one who has something to give, who can barter for his office. He will be regarded by both the Constitutionalists and the United States as only the medium of transition of government from Huerta to Carranza. Carranza, it is hoped, will be able to maintain peace in Mexico City until the Constitutionalists get there, and this is considered his most useful purpose.

The Mexican revolution is looked upon as over. Carranza, it is expected, will take office as provisional President without opposition, and will be recognized by the United States. President Wilson demands an election for permanent President, and this will be held sooner or later, although at first the new government in Mexico City will be a military dictatorship. It is not doubted that the election will result in favor of the Constitutionalists candidates, if for no other reason than that the Constitutionalists will control the vote. There is no indication, however, that the United States will scrutinize the election returns too closely, while there are indications that a most flagrant set of circumstances will be required to induce the administration again to refuse to recognize a Mexican government.

In No Hurry to Withdraw.

No haste will be shown in withdrawing the American army at Vera Cruz. The administration will wait until it is reasonably certain that the Constitutionalists are able to restore peace and to give security to foreigners. It is considered probable that the army will remain until there is an assurance of the establishment of a permanent government through a constitutional election.

There are indications that President Wilson intends to serve notice on the Constitutionalists that they must maintain an honest and orderly government or the United States will intervene with force